

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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RUNNING AWAY

Ahead of all other inter-mountain papers in enterprise.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

The next issue will be profusely illustrated. All the departments will be up to the high standard. The Herald has established, and among the special articles will be the following:

ENTERTAINING FEATURES:

POWERS BEHIND THRONES.

This is a most entertaining article on the real makers of history in Europe, and details some very spicy intelligence relating to the influence of certain ordinary people upon the crowned heads. It is written by an experienced diplomat, and illustrated with pictures of Prince Albert and Prince Henry of Battenberg, Empress Frederick, Count Reichenow, Count Waldburg, Queen Louise, of Denmark and other distinguished personages.

PIETRO MASCAONI.

The young Italian, who composed the music of "Caravans, Hussians," and became famous in a night, is an object of public interest. A short sketch of him, accompanied by a portrait will be given in THE SUNDAY HERALD.

MEMORIAL CENTENARY.

The congressional cemetery at Washington and its history and the distinguished dead who lie buried there form the topic of an interesting letter by General GRANTHAM BLAIR, which is illustrated by a handsome cut.

BEHIND SEA COMMISSION.

In this article, concerning the controversy over the sea fishery, are given of SIR CHARLES TUPPER, SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, SIR CHARLES RUSSELL and ex-Secretary FORSTER, Senator MORGAN and Justice HARLAN.

OCTAVE THANET.

Something about the homes of this author, Miss FORTUNE, in Iowa and Arkansas, and how she chose her pen-name. With a portrait and two other pictures.

SHAMROCKS.

No. 3 of the little stories of Irish life and Irish people, the first two of which have already appeared in THE HERALD.

DYSPEPSIA.

A physician prescribes a treatment for the cure of indigestion without medicine, to be pursued in your own home, by rousing lifeless muscles.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Dr. M. TARNIER, writes of this literary institution and how French women elect their husbands, sons and friends to membership. Gossip about the mistresses of famous salons, with pictures of Mesdames de Pompadour, de D'Arvancourt, de Lamont, Necker and several others, and a 3-column picture of an old-time salon.

FEATURES OF THE FASHIONS.

THE HERALD'S weekly synopsis of foreign and home fashions has become a distinguishing feature of the paper, being unsurpassed and unapproachable. The next installment includes what Mrs. CANTONER WARREN of the Associated Artists says about suits for business women. OLIVIA BENT gives the features of prevailing American styles with directions for the house dressmakers on making Vandyke coats, skirt trimmings and waist-trimmings, whilst the over-popular Mrs. BAKER COLE, in a letter from the Mediterranean, gives the styles worn by European elegantes on the Riviera. A magnificent 3-column cut and a half-a-dozen more illustrations accompany these articles.

THE MAGIC EGG-SHELL.

Mrs. MAXWELL tells how by using the real egg-shell as a model it is possible to make many varieties of eggs for the Easter season, both as gifts and table decorations. Housekeepers will be astonished to see how many curious things can be made into egg form.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

Introducing the bonboniere table for a easy corner in a young lady's boudoir, fringed with sugar-plum caprice, souvenirs and articles round which cluster interesting bits of romance.

CATERER DELICACIES.

How to make them at home, with directions for preparing a deliciously seasoned pate, rolled, for less than \$1, where a caterer would charge \$5.

A MUSCLE MACHINE.

This article, which is illustrated with some fifteen or sixteen figures, describes a short weight, the best of all appliances to develop the muscles of boys, and gives a series of exercises in training, by which they may increase the size of their arms, legs and chest and strengthen their bodies. It is contributed by Dr. ARNOLD of the Yale University gymnasium.

WUCCALING AND OTHERS.

Here is something that will tickle all the boys and girls. SEYMOUR VAIL relates some funny stories about his monkey acquaintance in Spanish Honduras: how one monkey worried a madman by reflecting dazzling sunbeams on him from a mirror; a desert of parrot tail feathers, etc. Three comic illustrations.

Trouble in Sevier.

The merchants of Sevier county are up in arms against the Rio Grande Western company. They complain of extortionate rates and a lack of disposition to meet the wants of the people. The Richfield Advocate uses some very strong language in denunciation of the road and endorses the charge of the business men.

A committee has been appointed to correspond with the leading merchants of Wayne, Piute, Garfield and Kane counties, and request them to send delegates to a meeting at Richfield for the purpose of trying to make terms with the Union Pacific railroad officials with a view to changing the route of transportation.

We do not know what are the grievances, nor how much cause the people of Sevier and adjoining counties have for complaint. But we presume there is a solid foundation for it or it would not be so strong. Freight from Salina is hauled by team to all the counties named, and it must be worth while for the Rio Grande Western people to retain this trade.

We suggest to our friends in Sevier and others particularly interested, that while they may have good reason for denunciation and remonstrance, it would be as well for them to confer with the officials of the company against which they have a grievance. Of course, if they can pull on another string and find it more to their advantage, we have no objection. This is not our fight and we have no connection with either railroad. But we believe if there was a full and frank explanation of affairs between the business men and the railroad officials, a proper understanding might be reached and all that can be fairly desired can be accomplished. Try it and see.

Silver Education.

The campaign of education on silver, which THE HERALD advocated some time ago, is now being conducted by the Bimetallic League in the East. It is engaged in arranging for the circulation of silver literature among the people where the prejudice against silver is the greatest, and where, of course, the subject is the least understood.

Everybody who has traveled to and from the Atlantic seaboard enough to mingle with the inhabitants of the states east of the Missouri river, and has conversed with them on the subject of coinage, must know that the prejudice against silver as compared with gold is immense. We are told sometimes that this is only among the bankers, money-lenders and speculators. That is incorrect. It prevails among business in various occupations, the holders of small investments in different enterprises and corporations, the depositors in savings banks and a vast number of people who have been impressed with the idea that the free coinage of silver means great loss to them and ruin to the financial interests of the country.

Of course that is all nonsense. But to them it is as good as gospel truth. You can meet with it everywhere, if you will but start the question of silver as money on a par with gold. It is of no use to ignore this. Nor can it be laughed down, or ridiculed or cursed out of existence. It can only be overcome by plain facts and sound arguments. Exaggerations and far-stretched illustrations and special pleadings will not do.

If the League will supply the want of good reasoning on this matter much good may be accomplished. They must bring the subject down to the understanding of the farming and industrial population. They must be made to see that the demonization of silver is not simply demanded for the benefit of the silver men of the West, to enrich wealthy miners and build up certain regions, but is essential to the welfare of the country and particularly of the agricultural and laboring classes.

All this will have to be done reasonably and on grounds that cannot be disputed. If some of the wild theories and faddy notions and ridiculous references that are sometimes mixed up with arguments designed to favor silver as money, are circulated by the Bi-Metallic League, they will accomplish very little and perhaps will hinder instead of advance the silver movement.

The doctrine of the Democratic party on silver, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, will be found acceptable to the masses when it is clearly expounded to them. Silver as well as gold to be the money of the country at a fair ratio between them in coinage, will commend itself to most people who think, and it will take considerable missionary work before the League will be able to place this forcibly before the people of the East in their campaign of silver education.

The Root of the Matter.

The strained relations between employers and their employees are getting more and more unsatisfactory. This is recognized everywhere as one of the threatening evils of the times. It is to prevent their culmination in open outbreaks that efforts are made in several of the states to provide courts of arbitration. Compulsory arbitration is difficult to establish and cannot be made legally final; therein lies its chief weakness. The intent of the organization of such courts is excellent, though, and when there is a right disposition in the parties they may accomplish great good.

The root of the trouble between labor and capital is in the drawing apart of their several interests and sympathies, the increasing lack of confidence between them, the absence of a desire for mutual benefit. The capitalist too often regards his work people as so much human machinery, so many living engines added to the mechanical appliances by which profits are to be obtained. The laborers too often look on the capitalist as a money-grubber, making all he can out of their blood and bones and sinews, and to be taken advantage of as much as possible. One side striving to get as much toil for as few dollars as it can be had for, the other to do as little and as easily as is feasible at the given rate of wages.

There is more made by fair concessions

than by hostility and stubbornness, and labor troubles can be settled on much better terms by kindly comparison of grievances and requirements than by strikes and lockouts, harsh ultimatums and hasty pledges which preclude conciliation.

Let the men who, in any part of the country, have been holding out against offers made to them by employers, count the cost. Even if they should gain their point, the loss in most instances will far outweigh the product of success. The dollars they lose in remaining idle for many months are not made up in anything like as many months future work, and the habits they fall into often add to the large sum of their losses. "Ah," they will say, "but the bosses lose, too." Well, will that be of any gain to the workmen? Does not that show a double loss? Will the employer be in any better position to give large wages by being put to the difficulties entailed upon him? And the very spirit which prompts this exultation at the losses of the "boss," lies at the very foundation of the evil we are touching upon.

Labor unions will not be the true friends of the work people unless they strive to promote good will between labor and capital, instead of seeking to make them enemies. The great projects of the age cannot be carried on without large capital. Of course they cannot be conducted at all without labor. That they are mutually dependent everybody who is sane admits, in word. But there is too little endeavor to make them harmonize in deed.

Whoever can help to bring about a real bond of sympathy and mutual interest between employers and the employed, so that each will be considerate of the other and have in view the best results for all, will be a friend to humanity and most of all to the laborers and toilers among earth's millions.

The Southern Utah Grievance.

The people in Southern Utah have a grievance. It is an old one. But it loses none of its bitterness by age. The more they endure it the harder it is to bear. THE HERALD has touched upon it before, but being urged to do so will refer to it again.

That section of the territory is organized as the Second Judicial District, the headquarters of which are at Beaver, so fixed for the convenience of the court, and because it is as near the center as a suitable town for it could be found. Under the law the judge for the district is assigned by the supreme court of the territory, and it is provided by act of Congress that each judge "shall reside in the district to which he is assigned."

The organization of the district is not objectionable, the place for the holding of court is not complained of, but the uncertainties of the law are increased by the uncertainty of having any court held at the regular terms, of sufficient length of time to transact the pressing legal business of the district.

The recent action of Judge BARTCH is a case in point. He was assigned to the Second Judicial District. Does he make any pretense of residing there? Not that we are aware of. He went to Beaver, stayed long enough to open court and empanel juries and put people in all parts of the district to the inconvenience of coming long distances either as litigants or witnesses to no purpose, then adjourned court and hid him back to this city.

He had to attend the supreme court here. That was necessary, perhaps. Was he obliged to shut up shop in Beaver and leave the legal business there unsettled until the next term of court in that district? The people of the district do not view it in that light. They say it cost at least \$6,000, divided about equally between the territory and the national government, for his brief visit to Beaver and all to little purpose.

Many persons arrived there, having been subpoenaed as witnesses or appearing as litigants after the court had adjourned. They had to return without accomplishing anything, and feeling hot against the judge and against the parties concerned in the outrage perpetrated upon them. Anyone who has traveled over the awful roads which intervene between Beaver and the distant towns in that district, can understand the feelings of people who are compelled to take the trip and all for a solemn nothing.

Here is one of the cases as an illustration: A notorious criminal who had been thrice sentenced to terms in the penitentiary, was accused in June, 1892, of cattle stealing. Witnesses had to take that rough and tedious journey from St. George to Beaver, 120 miles over an indescribable country, and to repeat the undertaking at this term of court when he was indicted. They will have to make a third journey when he is tried, if his case ever comes up.

Stock-owners prefer to let the cattle thieves go rather than to go to the trouble, expense and mortification arising from the kind of prosecutions they have in the Second Judicial district. And the thieves laugh at the law because all they have to do is to get bail, with the probabilities on the side of postponement until the patience of the witnesses is worn out.

Why do not the judges appointed to administer the law have grace enough to pay some attention to honoring the law themselves? Under the Pollard law four terms must be held in each judicial district, and, as we have already quoted, the judges must reside in their respective districts. The organic act of Utah in section 9 says further, "the judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned to them." Now if Judge BARTCH will not comply with the law himself, why should he sit to compel obedience to it from others?

A remedy is demanded for the evils existing in the Second judicial district. The people have cause for complaint. They have a right to be heard. If something is not done here to rectify the wrong, they should carry their cause to the Department of Justice at the seat of government and see if they cannot get proper redress.

That is a great compliment which Mrs.

POTTER PALMER, as president of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair has paid to Mrs. MARGARET BLAISE SALISBURY of Utah. As a member of the committee on ceremonies Mrs. SALISBURY will occupy a position for which she is fitted by numerous graces and qualifications. In receiving the distinguished people who will flock to the fair from all nations she will be in her sphere, and no one will excel the representative from Utah on that committee in those winning ways and agreeable manners which count for so much by way of a welcome. This compliment was made more pleasing and important by the request for the appointment which came from the board of control to the lady managers, who waited upon Mrs. PALMER in person. Utah will be well represented at the great universal exposition in Chicago, not only in products but in persons, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial to this much misunderstood portion of the domain of Uncle SAM.

At the last meeting of the City Council, the improvements committee recommended the extension of the Rapid Transit Street Railway franchise for twenty-five years, abolishing the per capita tax and substituting a tax of but \$30 a car. The matter or requiring a five cent fare only was referred to the council. It seems to us the citizens of Salt Lake get the hot end of the poker in this arrangement. The tax per car ought to be at least \$50, and the charge for a ride over the whole line limited to a single fare of five cents. An additional requirement should also be made in regard to frequency of trips, and the hour for stopping at night. A twenty-five year privilege is a big thing to a street car company, and the Council ought not to trade it away for nothing.

THE RECENT decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the city of St. Louis vs. the Western Union Telegraph company, establishes the principle that the permission to erect poles along postroads does not give the company any more right to the free use of streets than it would give a railroad company to build a depot on the capitol grounds. The decision is worth a great deal to every large municipality. Reasonable taxation for privileges out of which the company is making millions, would not only swell the revenue, but have a tendency to limit the number of unsightly poles. Or, on the other hand, it might do better, and drive the company into running its wires underground.

SENATORS and representatives would do well to reflect that they are not the bosses, but the servants of the people, who send them to Washington to make laws and not to establish an office-holding oligarchy. By electing congressmen in Senate and House they by no means relinquish their privilege of having a voice in the distribution of the Federal offices. This is the principle President CLEVELAND is desirous of establishing, and he is right.

THE DENVER Republican, speaking of the Mormon church's recent cases, which have been advanced on the Supreme Court docket, says: "The act of Congress, depriving the Mormon church of its property, was little short of confiscation, and it deserves condemnation. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will confirm the judgment of the Utah court, in which it was decided that the property should be devoted to the uses of the Mormon church."

SENATOR PALMER the other day sought the appointment of a consul as a consul in some German town, but on learning that the applicant did not speak the language, the President declined. Soon after, the Senator returned with Dr. PATRICK O'CONNOR, saying he filled the bill about speaking the language of the country, and he wanted the consulate at Cork. The President saw the point and laughed heartily.

FROM THE testimony that has been given with regard to bootlegging in the Kansas legislature, it would seem that that body was not too early in passing its stringent law against the use of money in elections. This new law provides for imprisonment in the penitentiary for bribery by the use of money, liquors, cigars or other things of value. Missouri has likewise passed such a law.

THE BEHRING sea question appears to be a very simple one. The United States bought Alaska and the Aleutian group of islands from Russia for \$7,500,000. This extinguished all the rights by land and sea previously owned by that country, which up to the time of the transfer to the United States were enjoyed by Russia undisputed.

DON'T cut off the main limbs of your trees. Get to the trunk, clear away all rubbish and loosen the earth about the roots. Destroy the vermin in the bark with the usual washes. Cut away the dead or useless timber to provide ample ventilation. If in doubt consult an experienced nurseryman.

THE KRUPP gun which has arrived in Baltimore for the World's fair, has an estimated range of nearly twelve miles. Each shot will be four feet long, weigh 2,700 pounds, cost \$1,500 and will require 700 pounds of powder to fire it. At nine miles the shot will pierce twenty solid inches of steel armor.

DURING HARRISON's administration the treasury receipts were \$158,553,035 more than during CLEVELAND's. CLEVELAND turned over a cash balance of more than \$48,000,000. HARRISON left a deficit in the treasury of over \$18,000,000.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP of the general land office to which the President has appointed S. W. LAMOREAUX was the place JOHN P. IRISH of California was after. IRISH appears to be somewhat weak in his home indorsement department.

WILL THE gentle reader kindly cast his glances over the table of contents of next Sunday's Illustrated HERALD, as

given in the first column on this page? Isn't this a dainty dish to set before our patrons?

WE ARE in a position to flatly contradict all rumors to the effect that Governor THOMAS has asked the President to be relieved. He exhibits fortitude but not resignation.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS sunk \$10,000 in a mortgage company. He ought to pool with MCKINLEY on the reimbursement fund.

ANOTHER related ocean steamer is reported. No such weather on the Atlantic has ever been known before.

A NEW song is called "All I ask is a Single Heart." The writer had a bob-tail hectic flush.

NOW FOR green grass and robin red-breast!

Fiz on the Outside.

Troy Press: All the average theatre-gour asks for is a fair show.

Rosetree: "Your turn will come soon," said the impetuous young man as he inspected his cuffs.

Yarns: Van Arndt—What do you generally take for a headache? De Sevil—A champagne supper.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The man who doesn't know everything is usually the man that has some sense.

Binghampton Leader: When the beef-steak is tough, water-familias is apt to be found grinding his teeth.

Philadelphia Record: In the minor details of a business life nothing plays so absorbing a part as a blotting pad.

Washington Star: If cleanliness is next to Godliness why do the people swear when the street sweeper comes thundering by?

Good News: Kindly Old Gent—Well, my little man, what would you like to be when you grow up? Little man—I'd like to be a nice old gentleman like you, with nothing to do but walk around and ask questions.

"Feed all the time."

Is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave. It will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

An Easy Winner.

The solid vestibuled trains of the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line distance all competitors with ease. It has the shortest line, fastest time. Union depots, and no change or delay at the Missouri River, and is the popular World's Fair route.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, NIGHTS

MARCH 27, 28, 29.

Engagement of Mr. E. H.

SOTHERN

Under the management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

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By MARGARITE MERRINGTON.

And which recently ran three months at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. All scenery and appointments same as in New York.

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c and 25c. Sale of seats begins Friday, March 24.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

PETER JACKS N. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," March 31 and April 1. Prices—50c, 25c, 10c, and 5c. Sale begins March 29.

Congregational Church Parlor.

FRIDAY EVENING FEB 24.

The Howells Club, 93.

IN

"EVENING DRESS."

Also

PROMINENT VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS.

ADMISSION 50c.

AT WORDERLAND

on 2nd South West Corner Hotel

THIS WEEK

Week of Thursday, March 23.

Our Popular Stock Company in the Favorite Drama.

"THE GALLIE SLAVE."

Natalie and her performing, Miss Smith and Foller, Musical Artists, John Hollinsworth, Buck and Wing Dancer, Thelma and Madeline, Scotch and Irish Lullaby Musical specialty Artist in Chorus Hall.

10c. ADMISION 10c.

The Proper Bait

Always secures an abundant catch. We have it in the clothing trade, and that's the reason we're catching the Hon's share of the trade have caught on to public favor, so to speak. We invite buyers by the high quality of our stock and our exceedingly low prices. Our stock can't be excelled, our prices can't be discounted. Every suit we offer is made up in the latest style, and is a reflection of fashion, as it were.

ONE PRICE.

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141 Main Street.

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See Exhibit,

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Clothing Department

We have just opened the largest stock of Clothing, Hats, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in this Territory, including all the latest novelties.

T. G. Webber, Supt.

World's Fair Trunks and VALISES in GREAT VARIETY.

We can fit out Men, Youths' Boys and Children for traveling or staying at home.

Don't Be Imposed On.

We are the sole and only agents in this Territory for

Steinway & Sons, Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and W. W. Kimball Co.,

Calders' Music Palace, Salt Lake City.

Do not be imposed on, but come and see for yourself. That's best proof I have in stock a few of the following well-known makes of Pianos, which I am no longer agent for, but anxious to close out even at cost. Steingway & Sons, J. & C. Fisher, New England, Clough